CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

make the passage. This offer I declined, as I have made up my mind to

RETURN THROUGH THE SPANISH LINES unless something very unexpected happens to make me alter my resolution. I then expressed a wish to be allowed to pass through the Cuban lines to the Camaguey district, in order that I should be made acquainted with the state of the whole insurrection. President Cespedes at once replied: -

"Every facility shall be placed at your disposal to see and examine into the state of our forces, and whatever information or papers you may require relative to the civil or military organization shall be freely placed at your disposal." Referring then to

MY LETTER ON SLAVERY IN CUBA. he said: -

"We were pleased with this letter, because it showed a desire to present the case of Cuba fully and truly. There are many points in it, however, about which I will speak to you at

and as you must be fatigued and may desire to rest, I will not detain you longer now, but expect you will do me the favor of breakfasting with me " Having accepted this kind invitation, I

A HUT HAS BEEN PLACED AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

withdrew to my shelter of leaves to change my travel-stained garments. When the hour of breakfast arrived an aide-de-camp presented himself to conduct me to the house of the President. BRAHFAST WAS WATTING,

and as there was no other guest, I immediately sat down opposite the President. The table was not over twenty inches wide, and about two feet and a half long. When we had

discussed THE VERY FRUGAL MEAL before us I asked the President his opinion of the Spanish Republic. He immediately asked me if its existence had been officially announced, and I answered him that General

Morales de los Rios had officially ANNOUNCED THE ABDICATION OF AMADEUS and the establishment of the Republic to the Consuls the day preceding my departure from Santiago de Cuba. The President then actually proceeded to interview me relative to my opinions on the subject; but I reminded him

I CAME TO INTERVIEW HIM, not to be interviewed. A compromise being effected, he spoke in effect as follows about the Republic in Spain: -

CESPEDES ON THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. "Spain is not a republican country, and the military aristocracy will never consent to the permanent establishment of a republican form of government. The present government may last a few months; but

BEFORE FOUR MONTHS you will see a struggle inaugurated between the monarchists and the republicans. It is impossible to say how the Republic may affect the cause of Cuba. It can make no difference to the men in arms; for they will accept SO CONDITION FROM SPAIN EXCEPT INDEPEND-

ENCE. Many of the prominent republicans have advocated a right to freedom; but there is a great difference between theory and practice. Now that they are, as you assure me, really in possession of power, we shall see how they will

HIS OPINION OF CASTELAR,

HERALD COMMISSIONER-Castelar, I believe, is opposed to the abandonment of Cuba? President CESPEDES-Yes, Castelar has falsi-

hed his republican principles. It is some time since he declared that he was A BETTER SPANIADO THAN DEPUTE TOAN

so that we can look for very little from him. HERALD COMMISSIONER-But if Spain should finally adopt a republican form of government would not Cuba be disposed to become

reconciled to her? President CESPEDES-I cannot say what the sentiment or feelings of the people in the towns may be; but

THE CUBANS IN ARMS will accept no reconciliation or peace with Spain except on the condition of independence. We are separated from Spain, by an ocean of water, and have interests different to hers, but we are also separated by AN OCEAN OF BLOODSHED

and cruelty unnecessarily used by the Spanish government in their efforts to subdue us. The blood of our fathers and our brothers and of helpless, defenceless families, slaughtered in cold blood, forbids our ever accepting any conditions from the Spaniards.

THEY MUST GO AWAY AND LEAVE US IN PEACE or continue the war until we are all dead or they have been exterminated.

HERALD COMMISSIONER-What would become of the Spanish population in case of the abandonment of the island by Spain?

President CESPEDES-At present we look upon all Spaniards as enemies, and treat them no; but if the independence of Cuba were conceded, and a treaty of peace made with Spain, those Spaniards who would select to remain would receive

THE SAME PROTECTION AS OTHER CITIZENS. and, as the Cubans are a very orderly and law-abiding people, if it were only shown that the Spaniards were permitted by law to remain, they could do so without any fear of Interference or injury at the hands of the Cubans.

INDEPENDENCE BY PURCHASE.

HERALD COMMISSIONER-A proposition that a certain sum of money guaranteed by America should be paid to Spain as the price of abandoning her claim to Cuba has been put in circulation by some parties. Would the Cubans accept such a solution of this difficulty?

President CESPEDES-No authoritative pro position of this nature was ever made; but if such a solution would be accepted by Spain, and the sum required were not unreasonable the Cubans, in my opinion, would be

WILLING TO ACCEPT SUCH TERMS. in order to put an end to the war so barbarusly waged by Spain. We desire peace, to irn to the reconstruction of our homes and well being of the country; but before thing we want our independence. If Spa will continue the war we will fight

so that THE COUNTRY IS A DESERT. ain shall receive no benefits from

the blood she is shedding uselessly. But I believe that the public opinion of the world will not long delay in coming to our aid. THE PROSPECT FOR CUBA

is very favorable. The Spaniards are everywhere abandoning the towns and encamp-ments in the intrior, because they have no longer the strength to decend all the country. It is my opinion that they intend retiring to the sea coast and trying to maintain themselves : but as soon as we can procure cannon and organize thoroughly our army we shall ATTACK THEM IN THE TOWNS.

There was a moment, about a year ago, when we were reduced to terrible extremities, and we wanted everything, clothes, ammunition, arms; but to-day we have all things, and in great part taken from the enemy. If the war should continue we hope to profit by the experience of the past, and to continue our system of attacking the enemy, which has produced such good results. In fact,

WE ARE NOW LIVING ON THE ENEMY. We take from him clothes and food and whatever else we may need. In the beginning we acted with too much generosity, setting at liberty the Spanish prisoners, even after the proclamation of the Spanish government announcing that

ALL TAKEN IN ARMS WOULD BE SHOT. and that even the women captured in the insurgent districts would be subject to ten years' imprisonment or deportation to Fernando Po. Several times I have made efforts to induce the Spanish government to carry on the war in a civilized manner, but without result. The Spaniards have resorted to the most barbarous expedients to subdue us. Six different commissions have left Havana with

THE INTENTION OF ASSASSINATING ME. Three returned, having abandoned the enterprise, and two of the others are supposed to have perished. The third was a man who presented himself to enlist in the body guard of General Quesada.

SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS ABOUT HIM caused his arrest, and concealed on his person was found a knife. Being questioned, he confessed that he had been sent from Havana with the mission to assassinate me. Of course he was at once hanged, but these circumstances show you to what lengths the Spanish authorities are capable of proceeding. It is pleasant to record that during the four years of the in-

NO ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE ON MY LIFE. although I live, as you see, without guards and without precautions. Every one is at liberty to come in here. Only at night there is a single sentinel on duty before my door.

THE STRENGTH OF THE CUBAN ARMY. HERALD COMMISSIONER-What may be the number of the armed force in the field?

President CESPEDES-That is somewhat difficult to answer correctly. Owing to the condition of disorganization to which we were reduced a year ago, a good deal of disorder crept in, and the difficulty of communicating with the generals, as well as the absolute want of paper and ink with which to make reports, rendered it impossible for the generals to furnish the proper returns. At one time

WE DID NOT HAVE A PIECE OF PAPER as big as this envelop on which to write a communication, and were obliged to write on the leaves of the trees; but, speaking generally, I think we must have

FROM TEN TO TWELVE THOUSAND ARMED MEN in the field, with about an equal number of convoyeros and servants, who perform service in the army. The strength of our forces is also liable to great fluctuations.

IN THE MOMENTS OF DEFEAT large numbers disperse or desert, and, when any success has been gained, the army is suddenly augmented to an extraordinary extent. We have been lately receiving large accessions from the Spanish ranks, principally from

THE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS. many of whom come over to us with their rms and ammunition. In the district of Bayamo I am informed, in a letter lately received, that nearly four hundred volunteers have presented themselves, mostly white men, and a large proportion of these have brought with them their arms. The same things happened in Mayari after our attack. I believe that in time all the Cuban volunteers will eventually take sides with us against Spain. Should this happen our triumph will be

THE CASE OF MR. HENDERSON. President Cespedes paused for a moment; then, suddenly changing the topic of conversation, asked what was the reason for the HERALD sending out a second commissioner.

I explained to him that Mr. Henderson had peen instructed to see him (President Cespedes), and that, according to the telegram received from Cape Haytien, he had failed in the mission. Mr. Bennett had entrusted me with the fulfilment of it, and at the time of my departure no word had been heard from Mr-Henderson, and nothing known of

THE INTERVIEW HE PRETENDED TO HAVE HAD with President Cespedes in Camaguey.

President CESPEDES-When I read the account of that imaginary interview, I looked on it as a ruse de querre, adopted by the proprietor or directors of the HERALD to cover your arrival and to draw off the attention of the Spanish authorities.

I COULD NOT HAVE SEEN MR. HENDERSON on the 6th of November, for I was then on a forced fifteen days' march from Camaguey, supposing that we could march uninterruptedly every day."

In order to assure himself of

THE CORRECTNESS OF THIS STATEMENT President Cespedes arose, and, searching out last year's diary, consulted it and found that he was correct. Returning, he said to me,

"Mr. Henderson's report was very favora ble to the Cuban cause, and I feel obliged to him for the service he rendered, but regret that by the false statement of his interview with me he has

DAMAGED THE VALUE OF HIS TESTIMONY." The interview, of which this is merely an abstract of the strongest points, lasted for nearly an hour.

As I will remain with the Presidential party for some days I will have ample opportunity to obtain full information on all points of interest to the public. Owing to the early despatch of the mail I have been obliged to pass

MANY INCIDENTS OF INTEREST. as well as skip lightly over the whole subject of the letter, in order that the narrative of my interview may appear in something like shape. JAMES J. O'KELLY.

SOMNAMBULISTIC MURDER

Frightful Butchery in Candia, N. H .- A Boy, While Asleep, Alleged to Have Left His Father's House with a Hatchet, Enters the Dwelling of a Neighbor Through the Window and Hacks an Orphan Lad to Pieces.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 15, 1873. An orphan boy, by the name of John Emerson, aged fitteen years, who came from Richmond, Va., and has a sister at Great Falls, N. H., and another at Haverhill, Mass., has been living in Caudia for the last two or three years, and latterly with Mr. Jesse R. Fitz, on the north road, about three miles rom Candia depot and two miles from Candia vil ge. Stopping with Mr. Fitz, on a visit, his nephew, a boy of about fifteen years of age, who is a son of Mr. Newton Fitz, of Lowell. His name is Wilfred Fitz, and he has been at Candia about two months. Mr. Charles Rowe, a farmer living three quarters of a mile from Mr. Fitz, was drawn on the jury at Exeter, and left for that duty last night, leaving his wife, two little children, and his aged mother, Mrs. Sarah Rowe, seventy-six years old, at home, and had secured the services of the lad John Emerson to stay at his home during his absence to see to the horses and take care of the cattle.

A TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

At the usual hour last night the inmates of the louse all retired to bed, when at twelve o'clock the old lady, who slept in an adjoining room up stairs to the lad John Emerson, heard a noise in his room and called out, "Johnny! Johnny!" Receiving no and called out, "Johnny! Johnny!" Receiving no answer she got up, went into his room in the dark and felt in the bed, and was almost horrorstricken by feeling his body and the hot bloed flowing therefrom and into the bed. No noise had awakened Mrs. Rowe, who was sleeping down stairs, and they found that Johnny had been, as they supposed, murdered with an axe. Mrs. Rowe ran for the neighbors, the first of whom to arrive was Mr. Jesse Fitz, when, to his astonishment, he discovered on the floor where the boy had been mutilated his own axe, covered with blood. The boy was also covered with blood, his face horribly cut, and the bedclothing, as well as the floor, bespattered.

astonishment, he discovered on the floor where the boy had been mutilated his sewn axe, covered with blood. The boy was also covered with blood, his face horribly ent, and the bedelothing, as well as the floor, bespattered.

THE FOOR BOY FIGHTFULLY MUTILATED.

Dr. E. S. Berry, one of the physicians of the town, was sent for at once, but living ten miles distant considerable delay was occasioned, and when he came he found John Emerson very much exhausted from the loss of blood, but having his senses. He found a terrible gash extending from the right corner of the mouth into it and back to the neck under the ear; another gash, extending from just below the nose on the left side, about two inches long, penetrating into the mouth and separating the jaw, and cutting out a pleec thereof and pushing out several teeth, and with a frightful gash across the bridge of the nose from eye to eye.

On the right hand the thumb and two fingers were cut off entirely and lay in the bed. There is also a heavy gash across the back of the left hand and one on the wrist. He had lest a great deal of blood, and Dr. Berry thinks he cannot live. The boy heretofore mentioned as Wilfred Fltz is suspected of having committed this dreadful crime, and was to-day sent to Lowell, in charge of Mr. George Richardson, to his father. Wheever committed the crime took an old chair from the barn, placed it to the parior window and got in there, passed through into the hall, up stairs and to the rear of the house, where Emerson was asleep, and went out of the house in the same way. On the sill of the window is the print of blood.

COULD A SLEEPING ROY DO THIS?

It is stated that the boy Fltz is a somnambulist, and has frequently getten up in his sleep, and that one night last week he was found in the attle of a neighboring house fast asleep on the floor, with Mr. Fitz's large broadaxe by his side. He did not seem to know how he came there, but an investigation showed that he had got out of a second story window at Mr. Fitz's, gone to the toolhouse, tak

sommambulistic state. It has been sometimed able thing on record. Should the wounds prove fatal, Coroner Whittier, of Portsmouth, will be called upon to investigate the matter.

JAMES C. KING DYING.

The Man Who Killed O'Neill Unable to Stand His Trial-He is Rapidly Wasting Away with a Conglomeration of vuc-Probability that He Will Never Be Tried.

James C. King, the lawyer who killed O'Neill ome months ago on the stairway leading from the law offices of Mr. Justice Sutherland, and who has een confined in the Tombs ever since, it is now wetty certain will never be tried. King, since the lay he committed the deed for which he entered he Tombs prison, has been sinking under the weight of several diseases, and has now come to such a pass that he cannot rise from his bed. Indeed the trial, which was to have been on some time since, has been postponed from time to time, to allow King to regain his health sufficiently to appear in Court. Instead of this, however, he has been growing worse, and it is now certain that he can never reworse, and te's how certain that he can been re-cover his health. He never leaves his bed, and lies on it constantly without moving, being unable even to sit up. It has been clear for some time that he was not well, but it is only within the last few days that the extent of his disease has become

A reporter of the Herald yesterday saw Dr. Nealis, the physician of the Tombs, who corrobo-rated these statements. He said, "King is now suffering from three severe diseases, one of which rated these statements. He said, "King is now suffering from three severe diseases, one of which is hasty consumption. He cannot live more than three or four months, though with extraordinary care his life might possibly be prolonged further. One disease prevents his taking exercise, another weakens him terribly, and the consumption is taking him down rapidly. When King came to the prison the germs of consumption were in him, but lay dormant in his system. Being shut up in a cell, however, and with prison food, his system gave way steadily, until now he is a mere shadow of what he was. The prison of itself is not healthy, and with a man like King, predisposed to sickness, the ravages the place has made upon his body are something terrible, though altogther natural. He is too slok to be in a prisoner's cell, and ought to be taken to the hospital. He will be in a couple of days or so. I have reccommended it, for if he is kept here he cannot live many weeks. He does not complair of anything like that, but he is the most miserable of all the prisoners. No one comes one of the him, except it be occasionally some Christian ladies with books. &c. But he has not a single friend nor any money. He has been rich, but has nothing now. Warden Johnson, knowing that prison food won't do him, feeds him out of his own private means.

The reporter asked whether King would have lived longer had he not been confined in the

The reporter asked whether King would have lived longer had he not been connined in the Irombs, and Dr. Nealis answered: "Oh, undoubtedly King would have succumbed finally, but it might have taken years to bring his system to the state it is now, after a few short months. If they ever expect to do anything with him they must remove him immediately."

The Herald reporter subsequently was informed that King would in all probability be taken to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday, and there an endeavor will be made to nurse him into sufficient health to make him fit to stand a trial.

THE GALLOWS IN JERSEY. No Hope for Lusignani, the Wife Mur-

derer. The New Jersey Court of Pardons held a special ession yesterday to hear applications for the commutation of the death sentence passed on Luigi Lusignani, the wife murderer. It will be remembered that at the February term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Morris county he was sentenced by Judge Dairymple to be hanged on the 1st of May. Since then the friends of the unfortunate man have been making every effort to obtain a stay of the dread sentence. Petitions were numerously signed by prominent citizens of Newark and other places, in his behalf. His lawyers and the Roman Catholic priest (who is an Italian) of the congregation to which the culprit formerly belonged, were in Trenton yesterday imploring the mercy of the Court. Notwithstanding all this influence, the application was refused, and the law will, therefore, take its course. No hopes for elemency are held out, as the refusal by this Court, which is the last resort, puts an end to all other supplications.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

A Collector of the New York Gas Company Attacked by a Doctor in the Latter's Office.

A SANGUINARY SCUFFLE.

The Assaulted Man. Though Mortally Wounded, Overpowers His Assailant and Escapes.

SCENE OF THE DEADLY STRUGGLE.

Sanford Murray, a collector of the New York Gas Company, was struck on the head with a hammer by Dr. E. M. Brown, of 251 William street. yesterday afternoon, and dangerously injured. Murray went into the Doctor's office about three The latter desired him to sit at a desk that stood immediately opposite the door, receipt the bill and giving the collector a bill for that amount. Murray sat at the desk, and Brown made a pretence of going to an inner room for the money. He almost immediately returned and struck Murray on the right side of the head with a hammer with such force as to knock him out of the chair on to the floor. As he fell the Doctor struck a second blow, but the edge of the hammer glancing off the skull, Murray was not completely stunned. He jumped to his feet just as Brown was about drawing a hatchet from inside his waistcoat to complete the bleedy work, and grappled the would-be murderer. A struggle ensued, in which both parties put out their utmost strength, but Murray being the heavier of the two, he succeeded in wresting the hatchet from the hands of Brown, and dealt him in return

a POWERFUL BLOW on the head. Brown fell fighting his antagonist, and while Murray kept him down with one leg and arm, he was trying to break open the door with in bursting off the lock, he dashed into the street and shouted for assistance. Being covered with blood and very excited in manner, a crowd soon gathered about him, and the cry of "Police!" rang throughout the neighborhood. Officer Harris, of the Fourth precinct, seeing the crowd from his post of duty, and suspecting a disturbance, ran to the spot and soon learned the state of affairs. He went into the Doctor's office accompanied by Murray and Mr. Sultzer, the landlord of the house. They found the Doctor in the act of getting up from the floor, and the officer arrested him and took both men to the station house. Captain Ulman sent them to the Park Hospital to have their wounds dressed and then took their statements about the occurrence, Murray said that when he went into the office the Doctor told him to make change for \$20. He sat at the desk, took out a newspaper parcel containing \$600, and proceeded to count the change and receipt the bill. As he was doing this Brown returned from an inner room, where h pretended to have gone for the money, and struck nim twice on the head with some heavy instrument. He was at first so stunned by the sudder ness and ferocity of the attack that for a moment in danger, he made one effort for his existence and sprang to his feet. He had only just turned and faced Brown to catch the latter taking a small hatchet from inside his waistcoat, with which he intended to complete the work. The possession of the hatchet became at that instant the object of contention, and both

the hatchet became at that instant the object of contention, and both

FOUGHT DESPERATELY
for it. Murray says that during this trial of strength the blood ran into his eyes and mouth from the wounds in his head, and he did not even know he had struck the Doctor until he found him lying fighting at his feet. He also says that just before he was struck he neard Brown fasten the latch of the door to shut him in, and when he got the hatchet into his hands he was obliged to break the lock off. As soon as Brown's head was dressed at the hospital, Detective Mathew Fitzsimmons conveyed him back to the station house, where he was locked up. Mis version of the affair to Captain Uman was an entirely different thing from that given by Murray. Brown said that shortly before Murray appeared at his office a young man called upon him for advice. He was in the act of making up a prescription for the man when a knock was given on the door. The man, not wishing to be seen, asked the Doctor to conceal him. Brown says he desired him to go behind a high desk in the office and he did so. When the young man was out of sight Murray was admitted. The Doctor directed him to receipt the bill and then proceeded to the bedroom in the opposite direction to where the young man was concealed. Murray but the parcel of money before him on the writing desk, fronting the door, and which, according to the Doctor's statement, would be between himself and the place the door, and which, according to the Doctor's statement, would be between himself and the place where the young man was hidden. Wrife Brown was getting the money, the young man, he says, issued from his retirement and made the assault on Murray. After striking the blows and knocking the collector on the ground, he escaped, and his going made the noise with the latch Murray heard. The Doctor further says he got to the scene just before the young man went out, and he was drawing the hatchet out of his waistcoat for the purpose of defending Marray when the latter attacked him. The young man he does not know, but he feels satisfied

RE COULD RECOGNIZE HIM

ter attacked him. The young man he does not know, but he feels satisfied

BE COULD RECOGNIZE HIM
should the young man ever turn up. Unfortunately for the Doctor and his story the landlord of the house told Captain Ulman last night that he (the landlord) stood on the front stoop of the house for two hours previous to Mr. Murray's going in watching for a load of coal he had ordered, and that no man had gone into the Doctor's office during that time. The landlord knew Mr. Murray well; met him at the door and spoke te him just as he was going into Brown's. A bill was also due Mr. Murray by the landlord, and the latter said to Murray as he was on the point of going in, "I will go and fetch my money while the Doctor is paying you." On the return of the landlord from his rooms up stairs he met Murray rushing out of the Doctor's rooms with the hatchet in his hand and covered with blood. The house in which the tragedy took place is on the corner of the street. It makes took place is on the corner of the street. It make one of the bend at William and Pearl streets. The one of the bend at William and Pearl streets. The office, occupied by Brown, who has been in the place about two years, is on the first floor, and consists of three small rooms. In the outer one, which is the office proper, the walls on both sides are covered with medicine bottles. There are two windows looking into the street, and these admit the only light that enters into the place. Immediately inside the northern window is a high desk, similar to those results from the first street and believe the series of the street of the side the northern window is a high desk, similar to those usually seen in drug stores and behind which medicines are made up. From this desk cross the room, almost up to the wall, runs a desk with just sufficient room kept between its termination and the wall for entrance. The desk, counter and mantel running in front of the prescription desk along the urthest wall to the writing desk at which Murray sat were littered last night with large and small bottles of medicines.

INSTRUMENTS, POWDERS, PAPERS AND RUBBISH.
Fronting the door that leads from the hallway into the office stands the writing desk, with a chair in front of it. Just inside this door and filling up the corner made by the wall and the partition di-

Fronting the door that leads from the ballway into the office stands the writing desk, with a chair in front of it. Just isside this door and filling up the corner made by the wall and the partition dividing off the inner room stands a small table covered with medical paraphernalia and odds and ends. Beside this table is a leng invalids' chair, on which the Doctor siept, preferring that, the people in the house say, to the bed in the little room behind the parlor. The middle room, called the parlor, but which is more properly a library, is about the same size as the office, and between it and the bedroom. A glass bookcase, filled with expensive medical works, makes the parlition that separates it from the bedroom. The table in the middle of this apartment was covered with books, so was the mantel, and the general air of the place would seem to indicate that the Doctor was a man of studious habits, although his line of practice was a most questionable one. During the fight yesterday several large bottles of medicines were broken and the contents covered the floor last night. The front of the short counter was smeared with blood, and everything in the place was in the utmost disorder. According to the people living in the house and in those adjoining the Doctor is a man of violent temper and most eccentric habits. The weapon he used in his attack upon Mr. Murray was a curious one. It had once been a hammer, and a portion of the head of the instrument was still left, but to it was added a bread double-edged blade, about six inches in length and very sharp. This blade ran out from the head of the hammer and in continuation of the handle, but it snapped off in the centre at the second blow on Murray's head. Evidently to make the murderous weapon heavy a stone, wrapped is dirty cloth, was tied on the side of the hammer, and the whole thing presented one of the most formidable and ugly instruments it is possible to imagine. The second hatchet was an ordinary wood-chopper, and both are now in the hands of Captain Ulman

old, but evidently strong and wiry. Murray is much tall, and young, and bears an excellent reputation. Mr. Mowton, the superintendent of the gas works, called upon Captain Uman last evening, and expressed the greatest concern for his safety. The supposition in the minds of the police is that Brown's cupidity became aroused at the sight of the money spread out by Murray and goaded him on to the attack on the young man's life to get possession of it. Captain Elman caused Mr. Murray to be removed to his home in Brooklyn last night, but fears are entertained that he cannot recover. Brown will be taken to the Tombs this morning for examination, but he will probably be remanded back to the station house to await the result of Murray's injuries.

THE BOUND BROOK MYSTERY.

The Investigation Relative to the Death of Samuel Kennedy-Verdict of the

The adjourned inquest relative to the killing of Samuel Kennedy, who was found in a dving condiroad, which was held on yesterday week, was re umed this afternoon in the Bound Brook Hotel. A cloud of mystery surrounds the circumstances of Mr. Kennedy's death, many thinking that there was foul play somewhere, and the result of the inquest, instead of throwing light upon the matter, has only tended to make the mystery deeper. The inquiry was conducted by Coroner Bush, who was ssisted by a youth who was formerly village schoolmaster, but who is now training for the Bar. This young gentleman carried everything with a high hand, and slurred over a great deal of important evidence, succeeding in the end in making himself appear rather ridiculous. The testimony of the Doctor, which was anxiously looked for proved nothing either way, although the language of the Doctor would convey the impression that death was caused by repeated blows of some in,

death was caused by repeated blows of some in, strument. Strange to say, the German on whom suspicion rests was not produced in court as a witness, although his evidence would have been most essential, and if innocent, he should have had an opportunity to clear himself.

The Germans, who form a large part of the population of Bound Brook and its vicinity, are greatly excited over the statements which have been published in several journals relative to the German who was accused of knowing something of the death of the deceased. They attended the inquest in strong force yesteriay, and at the close of the inquiry a violent demonstration was made against the reporters outside the hotel. Threats were freely used, and at one time personal violence was about to be brought into requisition; but, primed as the excited lunatics were with lager, they hesitated before they brought their muscle into play. Finding they could not frighten the reporters in this manner, other means were adopted, and a pressing demand was made upon the Coroner to issue warrants and have the gentlemen of the press immediately arrested. This the Coroner peremptorily declined to do, and, by some persuasion, reduced the angry mob to something like reason.

The jury were out considering their verdict about The jury were out considering their verdict about two hours. They found a verdict covering two pages of feoiscap—couched in very bad English—that the deceased had come to his death by injuries received by passing trains; and the New Jersey Central and all its employes are censured for doing Heaven knows what. The verdict leaves the case in a state of great doubt, but from the bungling manner in which it was conducted and the unaccountable absence of the most material witness no other result could have been expected. The death was a very peculiar one, and if every The death was a very peculiar one, and if every-thing had not been so stupidly conducted things might have been explained which at present look very bad.

CANDIDATES FOR THE GALLOWS. Two Men Ordered To Be Executed in North Carolina on May 30, 1873.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15, 1873. In the Superior Court of this county Judge Albertson resentenced Simpson Mordecal and Thomas Griffice to be executed in the jall yard here, according to law, on the 30th of May next, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M. They were convicted of burglariously entering a

They were convicted of burglariously entering a small store in this county and inhumanily beating a man named Hicks, the proprietor, last fall.

At their trial, which took place last November, they were convicted and sentenced to be executed, but an appeal to the Supreme Court was granted. This tribunal, after a full and careful review of the evidence, and hearing the arguments in the case, confirmed the decision of the lower court, and the prisoners were resentenced as above. It is scarcely probable the Governor will interpose executive clemency in behalf of these criminals, as it was proven in the evidence that besides the robbery and housebreaking, the assault upon hicks was with intent to kill, both of which are capital offences in this State.

THE PARK HOSPITAL.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corthe Medical Board-New Appointments Made-The Park Hospital Erected to The difficulty between the Board of Commis-sioners of Charities and Correction and the Medical Board of Examiners, at the head of which is Dr. Crane, is over. It will be remembered by the report which appeared in the HERALD some days since, that the Medical Board made several nominations to positions in the Park Hospital, without consulting the Commissioners and in defiance of their authority. Dr. Fluhrer, the principal of their nominations, a short time after being appointed, had charges brought against which severely reflected upon character as a medical man. This excited the Commissioners all the more that the appointment was not one of their own, though coming under

character as a medical man. This excited the Commissioners all the more that the appointment was not one of their own, though coming under their authority, and the result was that they determined to make an investigation, while at the same time they themselves said they had no authority to make one. Yesterday, however, the Board went into consultation on the matter, and Dr. Fiuhrer's character was exam ned thoroughly, though unofficially, and it was found to be in every respect good. His acts while serving at the Park Hospital were exonerated from all blame, and the Commissioners finally came to the decision of retaining him in his position. The affairs of the Park Hospital were taen discussed in extenso, and it was resolved to make it a separate institution (hitherto it has only been an adjunct to Bellevue Hespital), and give it a staf of officers separate and distinct, and only holding relations with the Commissioners.

Thus the Board, while recognizing the appointments the Medical Board recently made, determined to absolve the doctors appointed of all responsibilities to that Board and make them only amenable to the Board of Commissioners itself. The finss between the two Boards has been of one great benefit to the community at large, for the Park Hospital has hitherto been very incomplete in its workings, having no power of its own. Indeed, making it a distinct institution takes away the power of the Medical Board to interfere.

The Park Hospital has now for its officers Warden Brown (the Commissioners being entirely satisfied with that gentleman's record). Dr. Filhner, House Surgeon, at a salary of \$150 per month; Dr. Ilardy, Assistant House Surgeon, at a salary of \$150 per month, in place of Dr. Henningway, discharged. Warden Brown has now the authority of making requisitions upon the Commissioners direct instead of receiving them by the circumlocutory way of Believue Hospitals. This is for the purpose of making a separate account, and also of obtaining needlularticles more speedly than has hitherto been

HOBOKEN BANK ROBBERY.

The Panie and Run Almost Ended. Throughout yesterday the excitement of the peoole seemed to be dying out, inasmuch as further leposits, aggregating \$2,500, were made at the savings bank. The sum paid out to feverish individuals-chiefly women-was only \$24,000. subsidence of the same and restoration of confidence have given rise to an inconceivable amount dence have given rise to an inconceivable amount of satisfaction. Out of nearly three hundred pass-books now examined no discrepancy has been detected, except a number of small sums, reaching \$200. Many of those persons who appeared yesterday did so for the sole purpose of having their books compared with the bank records. Klenen has not yet been captured. His fall has sorely pierced the hearts of his aged parents, who are respectable Germans. Many rumors are rife in regard to the causes of his downfall. The probability seems to be that one of the revolting haunts of loose women mup the road? which breight destruction to Witners and others has also been the occasion of Klenen's ruin. To-day the savings bank will most likely return to its wonted quiet, and business proceed eyenly, as usual.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of the Chicopes (Mass.) Cotton Mills-Nearly 6,000 Bales of Cotton Burned-Over \$500,000 Lost-800 - Hands Thrown Out of Employment.

One of the most destructive fires in Western Massachusetts for many years broke out at five minutes past ten o'clock last night in will No. 2 of the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, and before the flames were extinguished destroyed that and the mill adjoining, No. 1, belonging to the same company.

The fire caught in the wheel room by the accidental overturning of a lamp and spread very rapidly. At half-past ten o'clock two steamer were sent from this city, but before their arrival the buildings were nearly consumed. The mills were employed in the manufacture of cotton sheetcotton, which were destroyed, together with the stock house and three sheds.

In addition to the two mills burned at Chicopes Falls last night there were destroyed the engine and picker building, two storehouses, filled with first class lumber and old and new machinery, and a part of the railroad freight depot, which was used as a sterehouse for cotton. There were 1,500 bales of cotton in the cotton storehouse, most of which was completely rulned.

There were about nine hundred looms in the two mills, and the cloth in them, about twenty-five hundred cuts, which were burned, together with about twenty-two thousand pounds of filling and 10,000 pounds of coarse vary.

twenty-two thousand pounds of filing and 10,000 pounds of coarse yarn.

Eight hundred hands were thrown out of employment by the fire, three-fourths of whom were girls. The running on extra time in the remaining mills and preparing for rebuilding will afford employment for a considerable portion of this force of hands, but many of them will be obliged to seek work elsewhere.

work elsewhere.

The fire will prove a very serious disaster to the general prosperity of the village, as the operatives are largely indebted to the merchants for supplies furnished in anticipation of the monthly pay day, which was to have been to-morrow.

The loss of the company is to-day estimated at half a million dollars.

> The Amount of Insurance. BOSTON, Mass., April 15, 1873.

The insurance on the Chicopee Mills was \$613,000, the full amount required by law and the limit prescribed by insurance rules, divided in various sums among the following companies:-

The Manuacturers' Mutual and Arkwright Mutual, of Boston; Manufacturers' Mutual and Firemen's Mutual, of Rhode Leland; Mutual and State Mutual of Providence; Worcester Mutual, Fall River Mutual, North British Mercantile, Lordinard, of New York; Hartford, Phoenix and National, of Hartford.

The Mutual companies lose \$400,000 of Thick

The Mutual companies lose \$409,000, of which \$100,000 is in the Boston Manufacturers'. The British Mercantile Company's loss is \$80,000.

The greatest loss to the mills will be in the 'clay.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

First Day of the Open Tournament at Hall's Driving Park-Fifty-Bird Sweepstakes-Six Contestants-Johnson, Paint and Begardus the Winners.

The pigeon shooting tournament, open to all comers, given by Ira A. Paine, of New York, was successfully inaugurated yesterday at Hall's Driving Park, on the Coney Island road. The day was pleasant, although a stiff land breeze was blowing throughout the sport, which made it somewhat annoying to the spectators. As was anticipated, the responses from the professional shots, who have from time to time figured in centests of this character, were satisfactory, six of the better known in the United States contending for the prizes. The programme for the first of the three days' sport was a fifty-bird sweepstakes, under the Rhode Island rules, and \$100 entrance, the amount to be divided into three parts. The following were the contestants, to

gether with the guns and the quantity of powder and shot used by each:—
Miles Johnson, of Yardville, N. J.—Evans' tight 10-gauge muzzle-loader, single barrel, 1½ oz. shot and 5 drachms powder.
Ira A. Paine, of New York—Grant 10 central fire, breech-loader; 1½ oz. shot and 5 drachms powder; namer shells.

breech-loader; 1½ oz. shot and 5 drachms powder; paper shells.

A. H. Bog rdus, of Elkhart, Ill.—Thomas, of Chicago, 10-gauge breech-loader; 1½ oz. shot and 5 drachms powder; paper shells.

E. W. Tinker, of Providence, R. I.—Parker, 10 gauge, breech-loader; 1½ oz. shot and 4½ drachms powder; meralite shells.

James Carlin, of Fairview, N. J.—American (old-fashioned) 10-gauge double barrel, muzzle-loader; 1½ oz. shot and 5 drachms powder.

William Carson, of Philadelphia—Evans' 7-gauge, muzzle-loader; 1½ oz. shot and 5 drachms powder.

The rules call for twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. Five H and T traps were in place, and as each shooter came to the score an indi-

eighty yards boundary. Five a hard Traps were in place, and as each shooter came to the score an indicator marked the one to which his attention should be directed, so that there was fairness all around in this particular. Mr. George S. Lanphear, a well known sportsman, was selected referee, and each contestant acted as his own judge.

The birds furnished upon the whole was an average lot, though it was the loctune of some of the shooters to obtain more than their share of the

age lot, though it was the fortune of some of the shooters to obtain more than their share of the lively ones, Tinker being among the most noticeable in this particular. From the score herewith appended it will be observed that the skill displayed by the contestants was very gratifying, and not until the latter stage of the sweepstake was it certain whether Johnson, Paine or Bogardus would head the list; but the calm, sturdy, take-it-easy Miles finally pulled through victor, killing forty-six out of fifty birds, a score that any time can almost be counted a winning one, thus receiving the first prize of \$300. Next on the list comes Paine, who killed 43, taking the \$200 purse; and then Bogardus, who scored 41, saving his entrance of \$100. The latter gentleman is still suffering from the gunshot wound in his right leg accidentally received last winter, and nothing but the occasion could have enticed him in his present health from his home in Illinois. Fourth on the list is Tinker; fifth, Carlin; and last, Carson, who at the beginning had many loud talking friends about him, evidently to his great annoyance.

utes.
Te-day's programme will be a double-bird sweep-stakes, Rhode Island rules, 14 oz. shot, 10 pairs of birds, \$50 entrance, with first and second money.

RERGH HORS DU COMBAT.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday there was, to a certain extent, a "test case" brought up for decision under the statutory laws in regard to cruelty to animals. Mr. Henry Bergh was the plaintiff, appearing as attorney in behalf of the ciety of which he is president, and the Twenty. society of which he is president, and the Twentythird street Stage Company were the defendants,
represented by counsel. A large number of witnesses were examined in behalf of the prosecution
and defence, Mr. Bergh first taking the stand.
He stated that on the Tth instant, near Astor
place, he arrested a driver in the employ
of the above mentioned company, inding
that one of the horses he was driving
was lame, and covered with perspiration.
Officer Bevins, of the Broadway squad, testified to
the lameness of the horse. Mr. John G. Burroughs,
curator of Kahn's Museum, was asked by Mr. Wetmore, counsel for the defence, if he had "any acquaintance with horses." He replied very pointedly
that "he knew a horse frem a — mule." This
gentleman's examination was brought to a speedy
close. The Surgeon in the employ of the Cruelty
to Animals Society, testified to the bad
condition of the animal in question. Henry
J. Beach, an ancient veterinary surgeon, swore that
the horse's leg was so swollen that exercise would
"do "im good." Pergusson was the next witness.
He thought the mare was injured by the arrest and
consequent necessity of standing still for twentyfive minutes.

At the conclusion and when summing up Mr.
Bergh waxed eloquent, finally appealing to the
sense of justice of the Justices, if not their knowledge of law and the explicit requirements of the
statutes. But they remained obdurate, and declided that in their opinions the prosecution had nomade out a clear and sufficient case. The suit was
then dismissed. third Street Stage Company were the defendants,